

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Sixth Anniversary of United Nations



UN IDEA IS BORN. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain met in the Atlantic port of Argentia, Newfoundland, off the mainland of Canada, on August 9, 1941. During four days there, they agreed on the *Atlantic Charter*, which spoke of the need for a permanent system of cooperation by free countries after World War II to enforce peace. Thus the UN idea was born. The organization got its name from a *Declaration by United Nations* dated January 1, 1942, and signed by 26 countries. Roosevelt and Churchill obtained promises of UN cooperation from Joseph Stalin at Teheran, Iran, in 1943, and at Yalta, Russia, in 1945. Writing the UN charter was begun in 1944 at Dumbarton Oaks, a large residence in our national capital. Representatives of the United States, Britain, Russia, and China took part in the Dumbarton Oaks conferences. It was during the 1944 deliberations that agreement was reached on setting up a General Assembly, Security Council, International Court of Justice, Economic and Social Council. They have become principal agencies of the UN.

October 24 is United Nations Day, the sixth birthday of this world organization. About two weeks later, on November 6, the UN General Assembly opens its yearly meeting in Paris. The UN, therefore, will be prominently in the news during the days ahead. The editorial staffs of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER and of its associated publication, the WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW, have cooperated in preparing a special issue on the United Nations. Our regular articles and features will be resumed next week.

IS THE six-year-old United Nations headed for success? Will it be able to prevent a third world war? Or is it, like the League of Nations, doomed to failure?

There were a number of reasons why the League, set up after World War I, failed:

First, we did not join, and thus it was minus the great power and influence of our country.

Second, the peace-loving members, who were at first stronger than their foes, could not agree upon a disarmament program or any other plan of action to keep dangerous dictators and militarists in check.

Third, the League scolded aggressors but did not take forceful steps to restrain them.

Finally, Fascist Germany and Italy, as well as militaristic Japan, knew the League was too weak and divided to act against them, so they armed feverishly, went ahead with their fiendish

plans of conquest, and defiantly walked out of the League when it condemned their activities.

The United Nations has certain of the same weaknesses that the League had. Most important of these is its inability so far to bring about disarmament. The greatest and most menacing arms race of all time is now going on. Weapons are far more powerful today than they were after World War I.

Despite its defects, the UN has shown encouraging signs of strength never displayed by the League. For one thing, the new organization has our powerful support. Moreover, both in the United Nations and outside of it, peace-loving nations today are working cooperatively against aggression to a far greater extent than the League members ever did. The League at no time took military action such as the UN is now taking in Korea; nor did the League members take joint steps, as we and our allies are now doing, to keep their armed strength superior to that of the aggressor countries.

What is more, not a single country has yet walked out of the United Nations. Even its bitterest members appear to feel that it is too strong and has too much world support to be defied.

As the word-picture story which begins on this page will reveal, the UN has both successes and failures on its record. Upon its future may depend the peace and well-being of the world.



SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE. The final draft of the United Nations Charter was written at an international conference begun in the San Francisco Opera House April 25, 1945. Russia, despite earlier friendly promises, began to show her unwillingness to cooperate fully in UN during the two months it took to finish the Charter. The final draft was voted upon by 51 countries after the San Francisco meeting ended. By October 24, a majority of the countries had approved the Charter. This approval put the UN into operation officially, so we look upon October 24 as the UN's birthday. The General Assembly and the Security Council held their first regular sessions in London, England, in January 1946, and set out at that time to choose a location for the UN's permanent headquarters.



PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS. The UN chose New York City for its home after studying invitations from many cities in the United States and other countries. The 39-story office building (above) was opened last year to house the UN's clerical staff (Secretariat). The Security Council expects to be using a second new building this fall, and two more buildings are to be finished later. The UN used Hunter College in New York as temporary headquarters for a time early in 1946. Then, the Security Council and most of the UN office workers moved into factory buildings at Lake Success, a community which is about 45 minutes by train from the heart of New York City. The General Assembly has met not only in New York, but also has come together in London and in Paris.

The Major Divisions of the United Nations

Different Agencies Have Charge of Various Parts of Organization's Program

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, shown in session on the right, is the largest of the UN's divisions. It includes representatives from all member nations. Each nation has only one vote and decisions are made by a two-thirds majority. While the assembly can debate issues and recommend steps to be taken in solving a problem, it has no way to enforce its decisions. It depends upon the power of public opinion to see that the action it recommends is followed.

Originally, the Security Council was expected to be the most powerful branch of the UN in handling political disputes. The General Assembly was to guide the UN's many agencies and could discuss political issues. But no one thought the discussions would carry much weight.

In practice, the assembly has been more effective than the Security Council in the political field. The "power of public opinion" that it throws behind its recommendations has been stronger than the UN founders expected, and the assembly has found other ways to exert pressures.

One of these has been through the establishment of a "Little Assembly." In 1947, after Soviet Russia's use of the veto had weakened the Security Council, the Little Assembly was organized to deal with emergency situations that might arise when the assembly was not in session. The group has done some good work; but, since the assembly itself has met most of this year, the substitute group has been inactive.

Special investigating committees have also been set up by the assembly to accomplish results when difficult situations have arisen. One such group was dispatched to Greece, when that country complained that its Communist neighbors were aiding the Greek rebels in their fight against the established government. When war on a limited scale broke out between India and Pakistan in Kashmir, a UN investigating group succeeded in obtaining a truce. Other special commissions have been sent to Korea and Palestine.



THE SECURITY COUNCIL (shown in session at left) has the power, on paper at least, to take whatever steps are necessary to end conflicts between nations which endanger world peace. Time and again, however, Russia has crippled the council's work by obstructing proposed action.

To understand how she has been able to do this, we need to see the way in which the council is set up. It has 11 members. Five—China, France, Great Britain, Russia, and the United States—have permanent seats. The other six are elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly.

Each of the five permanent members has what is called the "veto power"—that is, if any one of the five does not want a certain action taken by the council, it votes *against* the proposal and nothing can be done. Russia has used the veto many times to block action on vital issues.

In one instance, though, the council acted quickly and decisively. When the North Korean Communists invaded South Korea in June of 1950, the council immediately branded North Korea the aggressor, and it asked UN members to send fighting forces to aid the South Koreans. Russia, at the time, was refusing to take part in the council meetings and so could not veto this action.

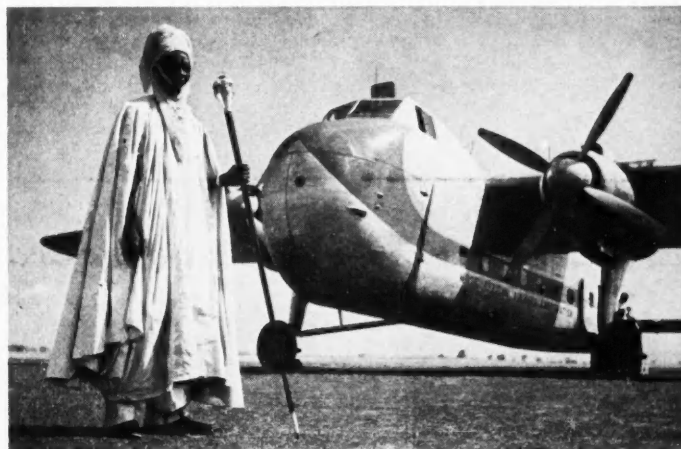
Should the veto power be eliminated, and should Security Council decisions be made by a two-thirds vote? That question has been the source of heated debate, and continues to be.



THE WORLD COURT, consisting of 15 judges chosen by the General Assembly and the Security Council, sits at The Hague in the Netherlands. Outstanding men have been appointed to the court, but unfortunately nations have not taken many cases to them. Unfortunately, too, the countries have not always abided by the court's decision in cases that have been heard. Last spring, Great Britain took the Anglo-Iranian oil case to the court. The judges asked Iran to let the British continue to work the Iranian oil fields until the entire question might be settled. Iran has paid no attention to the decision. Despite this setback, many believe the World Court may yet become a strong agency for settling international disputes. Steady progress is being made in establishing a framework of international law.



THE SECRETARIAT is the "housekeeping" agency of the United Nations. On its staff are the messengers, clerks, secretaries, interpreters, economists, and other kinds of workers who take care of the countless details required to keep the UN in operation. They publish booklets for the UN; make arrangements for meetings; take care of correspondence; gather material for other agencies; see that interpreters and translators are on hand when needed; and so on. Most of the staff works in the new Secretariat Building in midtown New York (see page 1). The rest is scattered over the world—in Korea, Kashmir, Indonesia, the Balkans, Libya, Eritrea, Somaliland—where they are helping carry out a variety of UN programs. The staff of about 4,000 includes people from each one of the UN's member nations.



THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL supervises the colonies taken from nations defeated in World Wars I and II. The scene above shows a native king in the Cameroons standing by as a United Nations plane arrives with supplies for his land. The Cameroons are part of the territories in western Africa that are under the protection of the Trusteeship Council. This agency does not actually rule the lands which are under its supervision. Instead, it turns them over to member nations to govern, but it makes regular checks to see that they are being handled properly. In time, the colonies are expected to attain self-rule. The United States, under arrangements with the council, guides a number of Pacific island groups.

For Human Progress

The Economic and Social Council Tackles Such Problems as Health, Food, Education, and Individual Rights

THE Economic and Social Council is not in the headlines as often as are the Security Council and the General Assembly, but the work which it does is of tremendous long-range importance. Instead of trying to settle international disputes after they have started, the Economic and Social Council tries to create conditions which will keep people from becoming discontented and warlike. By promoting favorable living conditions, it seeks to eliminate hardship and dissatisfaction which are almost always the fore-runners of strife and war.

The enemies of mankind upon which the Economic and Social Council centers its efforts are hunger, illiteracy, disease, unemployment, poverty, and other undesirable conditions. It attacks these problems through a large number of special commissions and agencies.

Members of the United Nations do

not automatically have membership in the specialized groups. They join one of these agencies only if they so desire. Many countries belong to a large number of these special groups. Some nations—including the United States—belong to all.

The Economic and Social Council is composed of 18 members who are elected by the General Assembly for terms of three years. The group meets twice a year. Its most recent meeting came to a close last month in Geneva, Switzerland. There the delegates reviewed a wide variety of activities which are being carried out under the supervision of the council. They voted to hold both 1952 sessions in New York.

In the pictures below and on the following page are shown some of the activities of the specialized agencies which work in cooperation with the UN Economic and Social Council.



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE is provided by several specialized agencies for underdeveloped countries. For example, the engineer pictured above is directing the construction of a great hydroelectric project which will furnish power for homes and factories and will help raise living standards. Experts in many fields are being sent to countries where their guidance is needed. Some 55 nations have asked for help under the 20-million-dollar program of technical assistance on which the UN is now embarked. Under another phase of the program, hundreds of students from underdeveloped lands are being sent to modern countries to study and acquire the "know-how" that is needed to modernize their own nations. Training centers have been set up in various places to spread technical knowledge.



MORE FOOD for this Indonesian rice farmer and millions of others is one of the major goals of the Food and Agriculture Organization. FAO is carrying out research to increase the production of rice and improve its quality. It is sending farm experts into many underdeveloped lands to teach modern agricultural methods and increase food output.



REFUGEES, like this Arab boy in Syria, have created many problems for the United Nations during the postwar years. The International Refugee Organization has provided care and maintenance for millions of homeless people, and it has resettled or returned to their native countries over one million displaced persons. IRO will wind up its work soon.



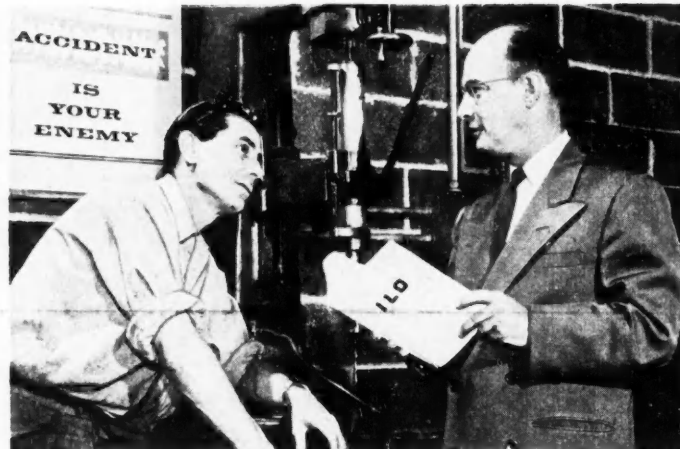
HUMAN RIGHTS are the subject of the document held by Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, who helped draw it up. Approved in 1948, the declaration serves as a common goal toward which nations may strive. It sets forth vital freedoms for which increasing numbers of people are struggling. Among them are such aims as these: freedom and equality of opportunity for all humans; the chance to receive an education; the right to work at a job freely chosen. The document is not binding on any nation, but it is regarded as a strong moral force that can help create mutual understanding among nations and thus lay a good cornerstone for a peaceful world. At present the UN is working on a proposal to set forth many of these rights in the form of a treaty. It would be legally binding on the countries that signed it.



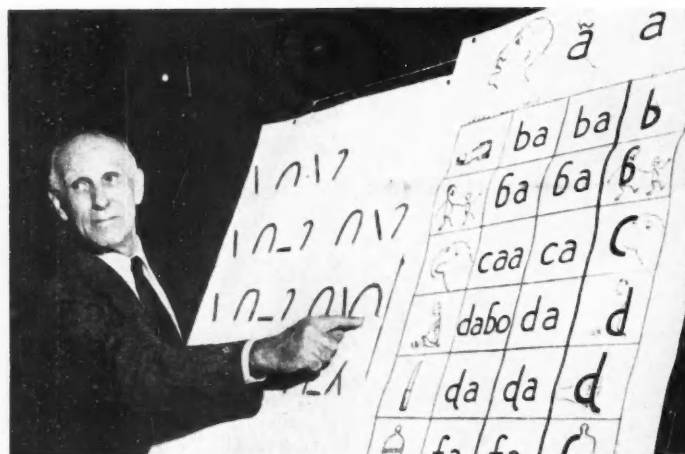
IMPROVED HEALTH for all is the goal of the World Health Organization (WHO). Here at the Lady Dufferin Hospital in Karachi, Pakistan, a mass vaccination program is being carried out under the supervision of UN experts. India, whose tuberculosis rate is the highest in the world, will continue the health program in the future with local medical people trained by the UN technicians. WHO is fighting malaria and typhus in many lands. It has helped to keep epidemics from breaking out in war-torn Korea, and is giving guidance to local health authorities in numerous countries. The agency broadcasts information daily from Switzerland to warn nations about outbreaks of disease. Last May WHO adopted new international sanitary regulations for health protection in trade and travel.



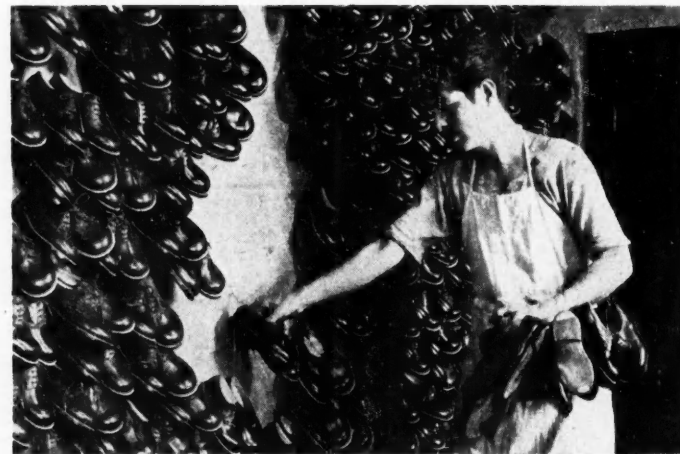
HARD-SURFACED ROADS, such as the one shown above in Greece, have been promoted by the United Nations through a number of channels. Now this Greek merchant can take his goods into remote areas and trade with farmers who have previously been largely cut off from the rest of the country. Help in road construction has been carried out under the technical-assistance program and has been encouraged by the Economic Commission for Europe. This special UN group, interested in promoting economic progress, has also given expert advice on developing industries and on increasing the output of steel and other important products. Similar economic commissions exist for Latin America and Asia. Their long-range goal is to raise living standards through economic development.



WORKING CONDITIONS are the concern of the International Labor Organization. Here an official of the UN agency checks safety conditions in a British factory. ILO also helps countries in coping with such problems as manpower shortages and unemployment. In the last year the agency has been particularly concerned with working out ways to move workers from regions where there is unemployment to areas where their skills are needed. ILO also encourages training programs by which workers may increase their vocational skills and collects statistics on labor from all over the world. The ILO model safety code serves to stimulate the adoption of high safety standards in member countries. In ILO, labor, management, and government work together toward common goals.



READING AND WRITING are taught to natives of Liberia by this UN literacy expert. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is carrying on a world-wide campaign against illiteracy. It faces a tremendous task. Half of the world's people cannot read and write, yet these skills are necessary if they are to improve their living conditions. UNESCO calls conferences of educators in many lands to settle upon the best ways of teaching reading and writing on a mass scale. It prepares books and charts, and promotes projects to bring to the people the elementary knowledge that will enable them to raise their standards of living. UNESCO's headquarters are now located in Paris.



AID TO CHILDREN by the United Nations has taken many forms. In Greece the International Children's Emergency Fund supplied the materials for making 140,000 pairs of shoes for Greek boys and girls. Elsewhere it has supplied vaccines and other medical assistance. School luncheons have been provided in many lands, and food training centers have been set up so that parents and health workers may learn how to give more healthful meals. Millions of youngsters in war-devastated and underdeveloped regions have benefited by the children's aid program. Over the past year, increasing aid has been given to youths in Latin America, the Middle East, Southern Asia, and the Far East. Assistance has been extended to 60 lands.

In Search of Peace

United Nations' Big Aim Is to Bring About Friendly Settlements of Disputes Among Nations of the World

HOW much has the United Nations really accomplished? What definite steps has it taken to promote and preserve peace? On this page and the next, we examine some of its major efforts along these lines.

The UN came into existence at a time of great turmoil. The most destructive war in the history of the world had just ended. Many European and Asiatic countries had been shattered. Their cities were in ruins and their people impoverished. Nearly everywhere, dissatisfaction and unrest prevailed. There was soon to be a dangerous world struggle, with the United States and Russia leading the opposing sides.

Because of such conditions, the new international organization has had to tackle tremendous political problems. Seldom in the history of the world have there been so many big, critical disputes in so short a period of years.

The Middle Eastern nation of Iran has been involved in two major controversies—one with Russia shortly after the end of World War II, and her present dispute with Great Britain. The fight between Israel and her Arab neighbors is a continuing source of trouble. A Communist rebellion in Greece, just after World War II, presented serious problems.

In the Orient, United Nations officials played a major role in stopping a conflict between the Indonesians and the Dutch. Right now, the world organization is trying to settle a dangerous quarrel between India and Pakistan. And in Korea, United Nations troops are fighting a war in the attempt to teach the Communists that aggression does not pay.

Certain UN bodies have also tackled the difficult problems of disarmament and international control of atomic energy, though with little success.



SOLDIERS OF FOUR COUNTRIES stand beside a United Nations flag in Korea. They are—from left to right—an Australian, an American, a South Korean, and a Filipino. Our own nation has furnished a major part of the UN force that is fighting against Communist aggression in Korea, but at least a fourth of the other UN members have supplied some troops, ships, or planes. The Korean peninsula last year became the scene of the UN's most severe test. Troops from Communist-controlled North Korea attacked the new independent country of South Korea, which the United Nations had helped to establish. The resulting war has continued about 16 months and has brought bitter and destructive fighting. Since June, various efforts have been made to arrange for an armistice.



IRAN is a weak country, but she has assets—oil and strategic location—which powerful nations want. Therefore she is a storm center. Twice the UN has been called into serious disputes involving this Middle Eastern land. The first crisis occurred just after World War II. It was one of the earliest that the UN had to handle. Soviet troops, who had been stationed in Iran to help guard Allied supply lines, were not withdrawn on schedule. They continued to occupy an important section of the Middle Eastern country. The situation received much publicity when taken before the UN Security Council, and this publicity apparently caused Russia to call her soldiers home. A second Iranian controversy has come before the world organization this year. Last spring Iran's government seized Iranian oil properties from a British company. It forced the closing of the huge Abadan refinery, shown above. Great Britain claims that Iran has illegally broken a long-term lease agreement, and the British government has carried complaints to the World Court and the UN Security Council. American efforts to help the parties reach an agreement on the issue were not successful. The UN is now considering it.



IN INDONESIA, the UN has helped stop a war. The island country, which had been under Dutch rule for many years, was occupied by Japan during World War II. After Japan's defeat, when the Dutch tried to resume control, native groups resisted them. The Indonesians declared that their land was no longer to be under foreign domination. Indonesian soldiers, like those in the picture above, put up fierce battles against Netherlands forces. In 1947 India and Australia declared that the situation threatened world peace, and they took it to the United Nations Security Council. The Council issued a cease-fire order to both sides, and it sent representatives to help the Dutch and the Indonesians work out a settlement. Then came a long period of conferences and negotiations, interrupted sometimes by outbreaks of fighting. Eventually, and largely through the patient efforts of the United Nations, peace was restored. By agreement between the Dutch government and the Indonesians, the island country—with a population of 80 million—became independent in the closing days of 1949.



ATOMIC WEAPONS control and limits on other kinds of armament have been subjects of UN dispute ever since the world organization came into existence. So far, efforts at disarmament and atomic energy control have made almost no headway. The United States and most other nations feel that any agreement for prohibiting atomic weapons—or for limiting other types of arms—must contain foolproof provisions for inspection of all countries, by UN representatives, to see that the agreement is being carried out. Russia opposes the idea of unlimited inspections, and so there is a deadlock. Meanwhile, many observers point out that the United States could not now agree to give up atomic weapons—in which she holds a lead—unless a definite curb were placed on the massive, heavily-armed ground forces in which the Soviet Union has superiority. Can a satisfactory solution be found?



OFFICIAL OBSERVERS, like those in the jeep, kept the UN informed on Greece's civil war. In that conflict, which broke out at the close of World War II, Communist rebel forces tried to overthrow the Greek government. The Communists apparently received aid from Greece's northern neighbors—Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. A UN committee was sent to report on the situation, but the United Nations made little headway toward stopping the war. Rebel forces were defeated about two years ago, partly because of U. S. aid to the Greek government, and because of the Russo-Yugoslav quarrel. It seems that when Yugoslav dictator Tito broke with Moscow, he stopped aiding the Greek Communists.



IN MOUNTAINOUS KASHMIR, United Nations representatives are trying to preserve peace between India and Pakistan. Kashmir is important for its strategic location and for its rivers that can provide irrigation and hydroelectric power. Ever since India and Pakistan became independent—in 1947—they have been quarreling over who should control the beautiful northern province. At one time, troops from India and tribesmen from Pakistan fought fierce battles in Kashmir. The United Nations managed to halt the fighting. Efforts have been made, under UN sponsorship, to let the Kashmir people vote on which country they would rather join, but India and Pakistan cannot agree on how the voting should be conducted.



THE UNITED NATIONS was able to work out an armistice in Palestine, after open warfare had broken out between Jewish and Arab forces. In this photo, a UN official confers with representatives from both sides. The Jews, who have long claimed Palestine as a homeland, established the independent nation of Israel there in 1948. Arabs from nearby lands launched an immediate attack on the new country. UN efforts brought fighting to a halt in 1949, but only after a United Nations mediator—Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden—had been assassinated in the famous city of Jerusalem. There are still many thorny issues to be settled.

UN Personalities



TRYGVE LIE, Secretary-General of the United Nations, has been the world organization's chief administrative officer ever since the UN opened its doors in 1946. The Norwegian statesman supervises the large UN staff, helps arrange meetings of UN groups, and tries to keep the world body working smoothly despite conflicts that arise.



NASROLLAH ENTEZAM, Iran's delegate to the United Nations, is President of the General Assembly. He will continue to serve in this post until the Assembly elects another head when its new sessions begin next month. The Iranian diplomat, who served his country in many world capitals, has been active in the UN since its beginning.



WARREN AUSTIN is our chief spokesman in the UN. The 74-year-old former Republican Senator from Vermont represents us in the Security Council, and also acts as chairman of our delegation in the General Assembly. Austin resigned from the Senate in 1947 to go to the UN, where he has masterfully dealt with Russian delegates. He was trained as a lawyer and has had wide experience both in law and politics. When not busy with UN matters he likes to be on his Vermont farm.



ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, widow of the late President Franklin Roosevelt and an international leader in her own right, is a U. S. delegate to the General Assembly. Not only has she served this country in the assembly for the past five years, but she has also achieved recognition for her work as chairman of a special UN committee which seeks to promote equal rights for people in all nations. Mrs. Roosevelt, too, has shown the ability to meet the Russians in debate through her work in the UN.



SIR GLADWYN JEBB is Britain's leading delegate to the United Nations. Jebb, who is a career diplomat, entered his country's foreign service shortly after graduating from Oxford University in 1924. The 51-year-old British leader had held important posts at home and abroad before he was named England's chief UN delegate in March, 1950. He helped to set up the United Nations in 1945 and has followed the world organization's activities ever since.



JACOB MALIK, Russia's Deputy Foreign Minister, is that country's chief delegate to the United Nations. Before taking over his UN post in 1948, Malik was the Soviet Union's top Far Eastern representative. During his three years at the world organization, the 45-year-old Russian diplomat has become known for his bitter speeches and propaganda attacks he makes at the United Nations against free countries of the world. Mr. Malik speaks fairly good English.

THE 60 MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Country	Area in Square Miles	Population	Country	Area in Square Miles	Population	Country	Area in Square Miles	Population	Country	Area in Square Miles	Population
Afghanistan	270,000	12,000,000	Denmark	16,575	4,250,000	Iraq	116,600	4,990,000	Poland	119,703	25,225,000
Argentina	1,073,000	18,000,000	Dominican Republic	19,000	2,125,000	Israel	7,800	1,500,000	Saudi Arabia	800,000	6,000,000
Australia	2,974,581	8,045,000	Ecuador	116,000	3,000,000	Lebanon	3,475	1,247,000	Sweden	173,341	6,987,000
Belgium	11,783	8,625,000	Egypt	383,000	20,000,000	Liberia	43,000	1,600,000	Syria	72,500	3,407,000
Bolivia	416,000	4,000,000	El Salvador	13,000	1,187,000	Luxembourg	999	295,000	Thailand	198,247	18,000,000
Brazil	3,276,000	52,000,000	Ethiopia	350,000	10,000,000	Mexico	758,000	25,000,000	Turkey	296,185	20,900,000
Burma	261,749	18,000,000	France	213,010	42,000,000	Netherlands	12,504	10,027,000	Ukrainian S. S. R.*	227,000	40,800,000
Byelorussian S.S.R.*	89,000	9,300,000	Greece	51,182	7,840,000	New Zealand	104,242	1,900,000	Union of So. Africa	472,500	12,100,000
Canada	3,843,110	13,845,000	Guatemala	42,000	2,787,000	Nicaragua	57,000	1,184,000	U. S. S. R.	8,690,000	201,300,000
Chile	286,000	5,677,000	Haiti	10,000	3,100,000	Norway	125,193	3,249,000	United Kingdom	94,504	50,519,000
China	3,850,000	475,000,000	Honduras	44,400	1,500,000	Pakistan	337,524	75,000,000	United States	3,620,000	154,353,000
Colombia	444,000	11,000,000	Iceland	39,709	141,000	Panama	31,000	800,000	Uruguay	72,000	2,500,000
Costa Rica	23,000	850,000	India	1,209,000	347,340,000	Paraguay	157,000	2,000,000	Venezuela	352,000	5,500,000
Cuba	44,000	5,500,000	Indonesia	583,479	80,000,000	Peru	483,000	8,000,000	Yemen	31,000	1,600,000
Czechoslovakia	49,330	12,519,000	Iran	634,413	18,387,000	Philippines	115,600	20,000,000	Yugoslavia	99,044	15,752,000

*Areas and populations of these lands are also included in U. S. S. R. figures.

The Story of the Week

A Long Session

Our nation's lawmakers are hoping, as we go to press, to wind up their legislative business without further delay. If present expectations are realized, the 1951 session will be brought to a conclusion before this paper reaches its readers.

There are several reasons why the job of lawmaking has kept Congress in session ever since January. One is that committees of both the House of Representatives and the Senate have been busy carrying on investigations. They have been checking into such problems as crime, un-American activities, and tax evasions. The purpose of the investigations is to find out whether new laws may be needed to deal with these problems.

Besides working as members of committees, some Congressmen have gone to Europe to see how well our aid programs are operating. There have also been big international meetings to attend. A few members of Congress, for example, were on hand in San Francisco last month when the Japanese peace treaty was signed.

At the Capitol itself, the Senate and the House have voted large sums of money for national defense and foreign assistance. They have also approved large increases in the taxes of American citizens. The average tax payment by individuals will be increased nearly 12 per cent. Altogether, under the new tax law, the government will collect about 65 billion dollars a year from the people.

Youth Forum

The *American Youth Forum*, a television show which can be seen every Saturday night in eastern cities, is attracting wide attention. On the program, teen-age students ask American leaders for their views on big issues of the day. The unrehearsed discussions, which have already included such topics as the Korean war, universal military training, and civil rights, are carried over the National Broadcasting Company's TV network in eastern parts of the country.

Republican Senator Robert Taft of Ohio, Democratic Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, and Selective Service Director Lewis Hershey are among the prominent leaders who

have appeared on the program thus far. Many others will be asked to take part in the forum in the future.

The Youth Forum was begun a short time ago by Theodore Granik, director of the radio and television program, *American Forum of the Air*. Although all telecasts have originated from the nation's capital in the past, Director Granik plans to hold TV forums in Chicago, Detroit, and in other cities.

Malaya Fights Communists

The Malayan Federation, a group of partly independent states supervised by Britain, is now trying to put down renewed Communist uprisings within its borders. The recent assassination of England's High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney, by Communist terrorists, was a signal for stepped-up fighting between rebel and government troops. Thousands of Malayan and British armed men have been mobilized to fight the Communists who hide in the thick jungles and strike without warning.

Malaya's fight against communism has been a long and bitter struggle. Ever since 1948 a state of jungle war emergency has been in effect because

of the many rebel raids on the country's huge rubber plantations. Despite British efforts to "clean out the Communists by the end of 1951," the rebels appear to be as strong as ever.

The five million citizens of Malaya have a large measure of self-rule, though Britain controls their defenses and their foreign affairs. But the big naval base and seaport city of Singapore, on an island at the southern tip of the country, is still a colony.

The Malayan Federation is highly important to the free world. It produces fully one half of the world's natural rubber, and has vast quantities of tin and other raw materials.

African Discontent

A number of countries in North Africa and the Middle East are boldly challenging long-standing European concessions and interests within their borders. Several of the lands in the Mediterranean area have been encouraged to throw off foreign influence since the Iranians seized British oil interests in their country.

Egypt has sharply stepped up her demands that all British troops, now guarding the Suez Canal, leave her

territory at once. Moreover, the Egyptians want to break an 1899 agreement with England for joint rule over the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, so they can take full control of the large African territory. Within recent weeks, bands of Egyptians have violently denounced England and other western nations.

Britain refuses to bow to Egypt's threats, and insists that English troops will remain in the country until a new defense plan for the Suez Canal can be set up. Meanwhile, the western nations are proposing a special defense system in which Egypt, the United States, Britain, and other nations of Europe and the Middle East would unite against aggression.

A short distance from Egypt, the French-controlled North African lands of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia are demanding a free hand in running their government. These countries are making every effort to bring the case for their independence before the United Nations.

Though Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria have their own native rulers, French government officials closely supervise the political and economic affairs of the lands. Algeria, however, sends representatives to the French legislature, just as the people living within France proper do.

Safe Drivers

School auto driving courses are paying dividends in Massachusetts. Accident rates of 16- and 17-year-old motorists have been reduced by almost 46 per cent since the special training program was started in the state's schools, motor vehicle officials say.

Massachusetts began its student driving lessons about seven years ago. At that time, 44 schools took part in the program. Now, more than 248 public schools in the state offer courses on how to drive a car. The training programs include a study of what makes an auto run, how to care for the vehicle, and behind-the-wheel instruction.

Not only have the Massachusetts students cut down on their auto accident rates, but they have become more courteous and thoughtful drivers as a result of their training, school leaders declare. Moreover, the driving les-

(Concluded on page 8)



SELECTIVE SERVICE DIRECTOR Lewis Hershey (standing, center) recently appeared with a group of young people on "The American Youth Forum" television program, to discuss military training problems.



FOR THE HOME OF TOMORROW, General Electric has designed this luxurious kitchen, which contains a soda fountain and a snack bar. The arrangement is being demonstrated in Sacramento, California.

The Week's Story

(Concluded from page 7)

sions are so popular among the boys and girls that the schools frequently have long waiting lists of students who want to take the courses.

Bigger Air Force

A big expansion in America's air strength has been proposed by the country's top military planners. Under the program, the Air Force would be increased from its present size of about 90 to 140 wings within three years. (A "wing" is made up of a group of planes and the crews and equipment to supply them and keep them operating. Depending on the type of aircraft it uses, a wing varies in size from 30 heavy bombers to 75 fighter planes.)

Before the Korean war began, the Air Force had less than 50 wings. It has recently been aiming at a strength of 95 by next June. If the new plan is carried out, defense officials believe the nation may be well on the way toward a 140-group Air Force by 1953.

The air expansion plan was suggested by the Army, Navy, and Air Force Joint Chiefs of Staff, headed by General Omar Bradley. High-ranking civilian officials may give the proposal the go-ahead sign in the near future.

Meanwhile, Congress has voted 57 billion dollars for the three branches of the armed services during the coming year. This amount includes a special fund of one billion dollars to begin building up the nation's air power.

Government Cleanup?

"The government's good name and the public's good name are . . . at issue," a Senate committee recently declared. They have been "challenged," the lawmakers continued, by the findings of corruption in public offices made by Senate and House groups, and by the many charges of dishonesty being made against some public officials.

With these dramatic statements, the Senate Labor Committee called on Congress to set up a special commission of 15 prominent citizens to make a two-year study of moral standards in public life. The proposed group, the senators believe, should have powers to investigate the ethics of

Congress itself, as well as the moral conduct of other government officials.

This new proposal to combat dishonesty in government service comes at a time when the legislators are considering an earlier suggestion by President Truman to check corruption among office-holders. The President asked for a law requiring all top government officials to publicize their earnings while in office.

Harriman's New Job

W. Averell Harriman, now special foreign affairs representative for President Truman, is scheduled to add another job to the long list of government posts he has held. Recently appointed head of the Mutual Security Agency—a government body replacing the Economic Cooperation Administration in supervising our foreign assistance programs—Harriman is to take over his new duties in a short while.

A former businessman, 59-year-old Harriman represented the United States in Moscow from 1943 to 1946. Two years later he became European director of our foreign aid program, and in 1950 he left that job to act as foreign affairs coordinator for President Truman. In recent weeks, Harri-

man has been helping the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries map out plans for mutual defense.

Greece and Turkey

Ever since the North Atlantic Treaty Organization members agreed to admit Greece and Turkey as defense partners last month, military leaders have discussed ways of uniting Greek and Turkish armies with those of the Atlantic pact nations.

A few days ago, American General Omar Bradley and top British and French military chiefs met with Greek and Turkish officials to map out joint defense plans. Greece, with some 150,000 men under arms, and Turkey, with about 400,000 well-equipped troops, are expected to make an important contribution to the defense of the free world.

General Bradley and the British and French defense chiefs plan to give a full report of their talks with Greek and Turkish leaders when NATO meets next month. Meanwhile, the military officials are discussing plans to unite Greece, Turkey, Egypt, and other Middle Eastern countries into a special defense unit to be under the direction of NATO.

Civilian Cutbacks

Because of growing defense needs, new cuts in the civilian use of steel, aluminum, and copper will go into effect next January. Mobilization Director Charles Wilson and Defense Production Administrator Manly Fleischmann recently declared. The mobilization order reduces nonmilitary use of scarce materials by as much as 30 per cent below present levels—former reductions in civilian use of metals were made last spring and late last summer.

The new order means there will not be enough steel to complete the nation's big school building program. Moreover, it will reduce the number of autos, refrigerators, and other non-defense items that can be turned out next year.

Despite cutbacks in the production of civilian goods, the picture is not "entirely black," mobilization officials declare. Every effort will be made to build the schools the country needs, they say, and most civilian goods are still in plentiful supply. Too, metal shortages may end next summer.

Study Guide

United Nations

1. Give several reasons why the League of Nations failed after World War I.
2. How has the UN already shown certain signs of strength never displayed by the League?
3. Briefly trace the developments which led up to the establishment of the UN.
4. When and where will the General Assembly meet this year?
5. How many countries are represented in the Assembly? What does it do? What voting arrangement is used for making decisions?
6. Name the countries that have permanent seats on the Security Council. What is its total membership?
7. Explain the veto power, and tell how it has obstructed the work of the Security Council.
8. Cite one example of quick and decisive action by the Council.
9. How does the work of the Economic and Social Council help to eliminate the long-range causes of war?
10. Tell what the duties of the Secretariat are.
11. What does the Trusteeship Council do?
12. Describe the work that the UN is doing through its technical-assistance program.
13. What is a major goal of the Food and Agriculture Organization?
14. Summarize the activities of the World Health Organization.
15. How have children in many lands been aided by the UN?
16. What is being done in the effort to raise world educational standards?
17. What role was played by the UN in the Dutch-Indonesian conflict?
18. Why has no agreement been reached on the question of controlling atomic weapons?
19. Describe the work done by the UN in Palestine, Greece, and Kashmir.
20. Briefly discuss three UN leaders.

Discussion

1. In view of the United Nations' record up to this point, do you believe that it will succeed—where the League of Nations failed—in preventing world war? Explain your position.
2. If it were possible to eliminate the veto power, as used in the UN Security Council, would you favor such a step? Why or why not?
3. What, in your opinion, is the most important accomplishment of the United Nations? Give reasons for your answer.
4. What do you regard as the world organization's most serious failure or shortcoming? Explain.
5. If a Russian delegate had been sitting on the Security Council when war broke out in Korea, and if he had vetoed UN military action in that land, what do you think we and our allies could or should have done to meet the problem?

Miscellaneous

1. Briefly explain why Congress has been kept in session since January.
2. What demands is Egypt making of England? What trouble is France having in North Africa?
3. Why is Malaya important to the free world?
4. What new job does W. Averell Harriman hold? Name some of the positions he has held in the past.
5. Describe the Senate Labor Committee's proposal to fight corruption in public service.
6. Why did General Omar Bradley recently go to Greece and Turkey?

References

"U. S. Participation in the United Nations," by Harry S. Truman, *The Department of State Bulletin*, August 15, 1951.
 "Your Stake in the UN," by Sir Benegal N. Rau, *United Nations World*, October, 1951.

Pronunciations

Eritrea—*eh-ri-tre-uh*
 Jacob Malik—*yah'kōf mah'lik*
 Kashmir—*cash-mir*
 Nasrallah Entezam—*nahs-rōō'lah en-ti-zahm*
 Trygve Lie—*trig'vuh le*

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Fred Allen in Paris: "I've spent the past two days in my room trying to learn enough French to get downstairs."

★

"How would you classify a telephone girl? Is hers an occupation or a profession?"
 "Neither. It's a calling."

★

Willie: "Mother, why is dad's hair falling out?"
 Mother: "I guess he thinks too much."
 Willie: "But look at all the hair you've got!"

★

The treasurer of a company dictating letter: "From the comparative size of the coal shipment and the bill, I should say you got them mixed—you should have sent the coal by mail and the bill by freight."

★

Wife: "Dear, I saw the sweetest little hat downtown today."
 Husband: "Well, put it on; let's see how you look in it."

It has been wisely said that if you lend a friend five dollars, and you never see him again, it's worth it.

★

Robert Q. Lewis: "I saw a play that was so bad, the author ran three days longer than the show."



"Tell your boss his Uncle Sam would like to see him."